Parts of speech

Words divided into different kinds or classes are called Parts of Speech. According to their uses; that is according to the work they do in a Sentence.

In the parts of speech section, we will discuss identification, formation, and usage of every part of speech. But you should be seriously careful about the usage and this is very important for your preparation. Everywhere you will face the questions related to correct usage. So be serious about usage.

Different Kinds of Part of Speech:

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Verb
- Adverb
- Prepositin
- Conjunction
- Interjection

Noun

Noun is a naming word of any place, thing, action, quality or nation etc.

Identification

There are some clues to identify a Noun.

Ø A word used as the subject or object of a verb is Noun.

Beauty is truth I see a bird.

Ø The object of Gerund, Participle or Infinitive is a Noun.

To tell the truth is hard.

Reading books is always amusing.

Seeing a tiger, I turned pale.

Ø If you see a word used after the preposition, it is a Noun.

Love came from Heaven.

He believes in God.

Ø If you see only a word after articles (a, an, the) it is a Noun.

He is a genius.

The rich are not always happy.

Formation

একটি মূল word এর সাথে suffix অথবা prefix যুক্ত হয়ে বিভিন্ন parts of speech এ পরিণত হয়। তাই একটি word এর সাথে কিভাবে suffix অথবা prefix যুক্ত হয়ে বিভিন্ন parts of speech এ পরিণত হয়, তা নিচের example টি দেখলে ভালভাবে বুঝতে পারবে-

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Communicate *(V. যোগাযোগ রক্ষা করা)*

Communication (N. *যোগাযোগ)*

► Verb এর শেষে tion/ion যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

express – expression
emancipate–emancipation

apply – application
eradicate - eradication

► Verb এর শেষে ment যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

commit – commitment

embezzle – embezzlement

disappoint – disappointment

► Verb এর শেষে iour যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Behave = Behaviour

► Verb এর শেষে age যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Block = Blockage,
Cover = Coverage

► Verb এর শেষে or যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

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Visit = Visitor, Act = Actor

inspect – inspector
invent – inventor

► Verb এর শেষে ce যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Present = Presence,
Absent = Absence

► Verb এর সাথে er/r (Suffix) যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Speak = Speaker, Make = Maker, sing – singer

► Verb এর সাথে ee/e যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Pay = Payee,
Examine = Examinee

► Verb এর শেষে ery যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Bake = Bakery

► Verb এর শেষে ar যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Beg = Beggar

► Verb এর শেষে th যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Grow = Growth,
Deep = Depth

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► Adjective এর শেষে ship যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Hard = Hardship

► Adjective এর শেষে ity যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Continuous – continuity, garrulous – garrulity

► Adjective এর শেষে ism যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Dynamic – dynamism optimistic – pessimism

Euphemistic – euphemism

► Verb এর শেষে al যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Refuse = Refusal, Propose = Proposal

► Verb এর শেষে y যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Discover = Discovery

► Verb এর শেষে ance/ ence যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Eloquent – eloquence coherent – coherence

Competent – competence

► Verb এর শেষে sion/ion যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

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Express = Expression, Divide = Division

► Adjective এর শেষে ness যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Great – greatness conscious– consciousness.

► Adjective এর শেষে cy যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Efficient = Efficiency, Proficient = Proficiency

► Adjective এর শেষে y যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Honest = Honesty, Modest = Modesty

Usage/Rules

Rule # 01: Subject এবং Object হিসেবে কোন word কে ব্যবহার করতে হলে ঐ word টিকে Noun এ পরিবর্তন করে ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

For Example:

Happiness means different things to different people.

We have already evaluated your performance.

Allocation of resources is the main theme of Economics. [Not allocate or allocated]

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Coherence is necessary for writing.

Fill in the gap with any one of the following -

_ _____ is an ancient source of energy.

(A) The wind
(B) Winds

P (C) Wind (D) A wind

Rule # 02: Preposition এর পর noun বসে -

For Example:

He was craving for affection.

English is used for communication.

He is good in English.

Rule # 03: Article এবং Determiner এর পর যদি শুধু একটি word থাকে তবে ঐ word টি অবশ্যই Noun হবে -

কয়েকটি সুত্রঃ

(i) Determiner + Noun : The communication

(ii) Determiner +Adjective + Noun: The communicative system

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Rule # 04: The + Noun + Preposition + Determiner + Noun : The possession of this room

For Example:

The poverty of people in the rural areas is not as visible as that of people in the city.

The history of this genetic engineering is not very old.

The work of many people made the project a success.

Fill in the gap with any one of the following-

_ The ------ of pollution in the cities should not be overlooked by the authorities.

(D Unit 1996 – 1997)

A. affects B. effecting

C. affect PD. effects

Rule # 05: Possessive, Infinitive, Gerund এবং Participle এর পর যদি কোন word ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে ও সেই word টিকে Noun এ form করে use করতে হবে।

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For Example:

Building house is very costly.

Seeing a child drawing, he jumped into the river.

I wanted to know the destination.

To tell a lie is a great sin.

Rule # 06: এমনকি Preposition গুলোর পরে যদি কোন Verb ও আসে তাহলে ঐ verb গুলোকে - ing যোগে Gerund করে অর্থাৎ Noun এ form করে use করতে হবে।

For Example:

He is wearing the shirt for going to University.

He saved the child after jumping in the river.

He boasts of accomplishing everything individually.

PRONOUN

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun;

John is absent, because he is ill.

Formation

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Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	Me	My	Mine
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
They	Them	Their	Theirs
It	It	Its	Its

Usage/rules

Rule - 01:

Verb এর Subject হিসেবে যদি কোন Pronoun আসে তাহলে Nominative form হবে আর verb এর object হিসেবে যদি কোন Pronoun আসে তাহলে objective form হবে।

For Example:

He and they followed me and her.

I saw her at the play.

Rule - 02:

Infinitive, Gerund কিংবা Participle এর Object হিসেবে যদি কোন Pronoun আসে তাহলে ঐ

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Pronoun টিকে objective form করে use করতে হবে।

For Example:

They tried to follow me.

After dropping Sujana and her, I came here.

Rule - 03:

Subject + verb + Objective pronoun/noun + Infinitive (to+verb). *অর্থাৎ* tell, order, oblige, compel, allow, permit, teach, instruct, warn, urge, advise, tempt, encourage, request, forbid, show, how, remind, etc *এর পর* Object + Infinitive *বসে।*

For Example:

The commander ordered them to go.

She showed them how to play on harmonium.

Rule - 04:

Preposition এর object হিসেবে যদি কোন Pronoun আসে তাহলে ঐ Pronoun টিকে objective form এ use করতে হবে।

For Example:

He always looks after me.

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You can depend on him and her.

Rule - 05:

Be verb (am, is, are, was, were etc.) এর complement হিসেবে যদি কোন Pronoun আসে তাহলে ঐ Pronoun টি Nominative form হবে।

For Example:

It is he who did this.

Hers is she.

Rule - 06:

Who/Whom এর ব্যবহার :

Who + Verb ------

Whom + Noun/ Pronoun-----

Verb এর Subject হিসেবে কোনো প্রকার চিন্তাভাবনা ছাড়াই who use করতে হবে। আর Noun/pronoun এর সাথে whom use করতে হবে কারণ এক্ষেত্রে whom টি verb এর object হয়।

For Example:

I know the man who is waiting for you.

You are the lady whom he wants.

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For Example:

Tell this who/whom looks confident.

Tell this who/whom you find.

Tell this who/whom you think is confident.

-

Rule - 07:

Relative Pronoun (who, which, that) এর পরে verb সবসময় তার antecedent অনুযায়ী হবে অর্থাৎ relative pronoun এর immediately আগে যে Noun বা pronoun আছে সেটা অনুযায়ী হবে।

For Example:

It is you who are responsible for this.

I have lost the books which were bought from this store

It is I who am your friend.

[Here the verb after the relative pronoun is determined by I]

Rule - 08:

Relative Pronoun সবসময় তার antecedent এর পাশেই বসে।

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For Example:

Inc: The man will be punished who has done this

Corr: The man who has done this will be punished

Rule - 09:

বাংলায় (আমি, তুমি ও সে) বলা হয়, কিন্তু ইংরেজিতে (তুমি, সে ও আমি) এভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

For Example: You, he and I are to organize the show.

_ Which one of the following sentences is correct? (C Unit 1999-2000)

A. Selim, you and I shall be punished.

B. I, you and Selim shall be punished.

C. You, me and Selim shall be punished.

PD. You, Selim and I shall be punished.

আবার দোষ স্বীকার করলে (আমি, তুমি ও সে) এভাবেই ব্যবহৃত হয়।
For Example: I, you and he are in the wrong.

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Adjective

An adjective is a word, which modifies a Noun or a Pronoun.

Identification

You know Adjective is a qualifying word. You can identify any adjective in the following ways:-

► তোমরা পূর্বের লেকচারে noun কে identify করতে শিখেছ। এই noun টির immediately আগে অবস্থিত কোন word কে যদি তোমার identify করতে হলে ঐ word টিকে অবশ্যই Adjective হিসেবে identify করো।

This is an honorary degree.

Any succinct essay is appreciable.

► Linking Verb এর complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত কোন word কে identify করতে হলে নিশ্চিন্তে ঐ word টিকে adjective হিসেবে identify করতে হবে।

He became very much effusive.

What is intangible can be perceived only.

► Possessive Pronoun হিসেবে সাধারণভাবে আমরা যাদেরকে চিনি, তারা আসলে sentence এ Adjective হিসেবে use হয়। সুতরাং যদি কখনো

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এরকম কোন possessive pronoun কে identify করতে হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে এদেরকে Adjective হিসেবে identify করো।

Your installment must be refunded.

His instability is really irritable.

Formation

In the first lecture you have seen how some adjectives become noun. In the place of adjectives it is also right.

_ Noun এর শেষে ous যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Monotony – monotonous

Harmony – harmonious

Courtesy – courteous

►Noun এর শেষে ent যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Excellence – excellent

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Indifference – indifferent

Inadvertence – inadvertent

► Noun এর শেষে al যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Artifice – artificial

Convention – conventional

Benefit – beneficial

► Noun এর শেষে -full or –less যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Beauty – beautiful

Care – careless/careful

► Verb এর শেষে able যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Permeate – permeable

Consolé – consolable

Dispense – dispensable

► Noun এর শেষে ic যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করা যায়ঃ

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Artist – artistic

Hero – heroic

► -bility যুক্ত Noun কে ble যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করা যায়ঃ

Incredible – incredibility

Incorrigible – incorrigibility

Invisible – invisibility

► –tion or –sion *যুক্ত* Noun *কে* –tive or –sive *যোগ করে* Adjective *গঠন করা যায়ঃ*

Deception – deceptive

Apprehension – apprehensive

Usage/Rules

Rule - 01:

Adjective একটি নির্দিষ্ট order মেনে চলে। যেমন- Determiner + Modifier + Headword.

For Example:

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The active participant

A young inactive lazy boy

A round Italian pizza dish

Rule - 02:

Noun এর পূর্বে যদি কোন Word কে use করতে হয় যে word টি ঐ Noun এর ব্যাপারে কথা বলে, তাহলে ঐ word টিকে Adjective এ form করে use করতে হবে।

For Example:

I saw that

I do not know the

Rule - 03:

সাধারণভাবে Verb এর পরে বা complenent হিসেবে Adverb use হয়। কিন্তু Linking Verb এর complement হিসেবে Adverb ব্যবহৃত না হয়ে Adjective use হয়। এখানে প্রয়োজনীয় এবং গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কতগুলো Linking Verb কে list হিসেবে দেয়া হলো।

Be	become	feel	appea
smell	stay	sound	taste
look	seem	remain	

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He works silently.

কিন্তু He remains silent.

He drives carefully.

কিন্তু He looks careful.

কিন্তু Linking Verb এর সাথে যদি Preposition থাকে কিংবা Linking Verb এর Object থাকে তাহলে আবার Adverb use হবে।

For Example:

He looks after carefully.

I tasted that soup hungrily.

Rule - 04:

অনেক ক্ষেত্রেই Noun বাক্যের মধ্যে Adjective হিসেবে use হতে পারে।

For Example:

I saw a beautiful

I saw a beautiful girl.

কিন্তু এক্ষেত্রে মনে রাখতে হবে যে, Noun যদি কোন Sentence এ Adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে, তাহলে ঐ Noun টি কখনোই plural হয় না।

For Example:

This book contains ten pages. (Noun)

This ten-page book is interesting. (Adj.)

Give me a ten page book. (adj)

Rule - 05:

Noun এর আগে enough বসে কিন্তু Adjective অথবা Adverb এর পরে enough বসে।

enough + noun

For Example:

You can love if you have enough money to spend for women.

adjective/ adverb + enough

For Example:

You are beautiful enough to satisfy me.

He has enough strength to lift this.

01) When your body does not get — it cannot make the glucose it needs. (C Unit 2004 – 2005)

A. food as enough B. food enoughly

C. enough the food PD. enough food

E. food enough

02) Choose the suitable option to fill in the gap.

The tiny print on the poster is — small to be read easily. (B Unit 2004 - 2005)

A. so B. much C. very PD. too

Rule - 06:

Little এবং Few এরা নিজেরাই Negative বলে এদের সাথে কখনোই কোন ধরনের Negation use হবে না।

For Example:

You have little money. [Not few money]

He has not few friends. [Incorrect]

He has few friends. [Correct]

কিন্তু a little, the little কিংবা a few, the few-এরা আবার Positive অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

I have a little money.

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এখানে আরেকটা কথা মনে রাখাটা জরুরী যে only এর সাথে কখনো শুধু little কিংবা few use হবে না। যদি use করতে হয় তাহলে সেক্ষেত্রে a little কিংবা a few হবে।

For Example:

Only few students are lazy (Incorrect)

Only a few students are lazy (Correct)

We will need only little food (Incorrect)

We will need only a little food (Correct)

01. Although Southern California is densely populated, ----- live in the northern part of the state. (D Unit 2003 – 2004)

A. a little people PB. only a few people

C. some of the people D. many people.

02. ------- is currently available to researchers and physicians who study the indigenous life of Bangladesh. (D Unit 2003 – 2004)

A. A little information B. Few information

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P C. Little information D. A few information.

Rule - 07:

Another, other, the other এবং some, others, the others এর ব্যবহার সম্পর্কে একটা ভালো ধারণা রাখাটা জরুরী।

নিচের example গুলো খেয়াল করোঃ

For Example:

I have two dresses. One is red and the other is blue.
I have two types of marbles. Some are red and the others are blue.

Verb

Finite & Non Finite Verb

Verb প্রথমত: দুইভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। যথা:

Finite Verb and

Non Finite verb.

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যে Verb দ্বারা বাক্যের অর্থ পূর্ণ হয় তথা যে Verb বাক্যের অর্থ পূর্ণ করে তাকে Finite Verb বলে। Finite Verb আবার দুই প্রকার। যথা:

Principal Verb and Auxiliary Verb.

যে Verb নিজে বাক্যে গঠন করে এবং Auxiliary Verb এর সাহায্য নিয়েও বাক্য গঠন করে তাকে Principal Verb বলে।

যেমন, we drink tea. We are drinking tea.

যে Verb Tense, mood, Voice বা বাক্য গঠনে Principal Verb কে সাহায্য করে এবং এদের কোন কোনটি আবার কখনো নিজে বাক্য গঠন করতে পারলেও তাদের নিজস্ব কোন অর্থ নেই তাকে Auxiliary verb বলে। যেমন, He is eating rice. I am a student. প্রথম বাক্যটিতে 'is' eat কে বাক্য গঠনে সাহায্য করেছে। আবার দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে 'is' নিজে বাক্য গঠন করেছে।

Auxiliary Verb মোট ২৭ টি। যথা:
Am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being (These are called to be verb); have, has, had (These are called to have verb); do, did, done (These are called do verb); may, might, can, could, shall, should, will, would, ought to,

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dare, need, must, used to(These are called modal auxiliaries) and the first fourteen are called Primary Auxiliaries.

Casuative Verbs

CASUATIVE VERBS

যে verb এর মাধ্যমে subject object কে দিয়ে কাজ করিয়ে নেয় সেটই হচ্ছে casuative verb বা প্রযোজক ক্রিয়া। কতগুলো verb এর casuative form নিম্নে প্রদত্ত হলঃ

Simple verb	Causative Verb
Eat	Feed
Learn	Teach
Know	Inform
Dive	Dip
Rise	Raise
Drink	Drench
See	Show
Suck	Suckle
Remember	Remind
Fall	Fell

অধিকাংশ verb এর casuative form নেই। আর যে সব verb এর casuative form নেই সেগুলকে have, get, make, let, help-এ সকল verb এর মাধ্যমে casuative করতে হয়। নিম্নে এ সকল verb এর ব্যবহার দেখানো হলঃ

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Ø I had or got the letter written by him.

Ø I got him to write the letter.

Advarb

Adverb is the word that qualifies the word except Noun and Pronoun. Therefore, it may qualify any Verb, Adjective, and Adverb, Phrase or a full sentence.

He runs fast. [Modifier of Verb]

He is always late. [Modifier of Adjective]

He runs very fast. [Modifier of Adv.]

Evidently the figures are incorrect. [Modifier of a sentence]

Formation:

Adverbs are usually formed by adding -ly to an Adjective.

Frequent – frequently

Horrible- horribly

Merry – merrily

Usage/Rules:

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Rule - 01:

Adjective এর আগে যদি কোন Word কে use করতে হয় তাহলে ঐ word টিকে Adverb এ form করে তারপর use করতে হবে।

For Example:

She looks

He wanted an extremely large amount of money.

Rule - 02:

যদি কোন word verb কে modify করে তাহলে ঐ word টিকে Adverb এ form করে use করতে হবে।

For Example:

He speaks English fluently.

He walks silently.

01. Point out the sentence with correct use of adverb— (C Unit 1997 - 1998)

üA. Write the essay in brief.

B. Write the essay briefly.

C. Write the essay in short.

D. Write the essay shortly.

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Rule - 03:

Preposition যুক্ত Noun/Pronoun; Adverb এ পরিনত হয়।

For Example:

In time, in the morning, at this moment, day by day, etc.

01. the government, _____UN Millennium Development Goals, finalized, approved and has started implementation of the full-PRSP.

(C Unit 2009 - 2010)

A. as dictated by

üB. in line with

C. as a support to

D. consistent with the

Rule - 04:

Adverb of Manner, Adverb of Place কিংবা Adverb of Time –এরা সবাই sentence এর শেষে বসে। কিন্তু যদি এরা একত্রে বসে সেক্ষেত্রে এদের নিজেদের মধ্যে একটা order বা ধারা maintain করতে হয়।

Manner ® Place ® Time.

For Example:

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He works sincerely in his office everyday.

She went there at 9.00 pm.

Rule - 05:

কিছু Adverbs (always, often, usually, generally, Just, quite, already, almost, ever, never, hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom) সবসময় main verb এর immediately আগে বসে। এমনকি যদি কোন auxiliary verb কিংবা modal থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে auxiliary verb বা modal এর পরে কিন্তু main verb এর আগে বসে।

For Example:

He often visits our house.

I hardly watch movies.

He has already completed this.

He has just arrived.

Exception: have to কিংবা used to এরা modal হওয়া সত্ত্বেও এই adverb গুলো এদের পরে না বসে সবসময় আগে বসে।

For Example:

I always have to do my work.

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He often used to wear unusual dress.

01. Choose the appropriate alternative: (B Unit 1997 - 1998)

A. I already twice have read this book.

üB. I have already read this book twice.

C. I have read already twice this book.

D. I twice have already read this book.

Rule - 06:

Hardly, Barely, Rarely, Scarcely, Seldom– এই Adverb গুলো নিজেরাই Negatives. আর একারণেই এদের সাথে কোনো প্রকার negation অর্থাৎ (no, not কিংবা never) use হবে না।

For Example:

I could not hardly solve this problem (Inc)

I could hardly solve this problem. (Cor)

01. Identify the correct translation: (B Unit 1999 - 2000)

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সত্যিকারের ফুলও হয়তো এর চেয়ে খুব একটা বেশি সুগন্ধি হতো না।

A. Real flowers hardly could have smelt better.

üB. Real flowers could hardly have smelt better.

C. Real flowers could have smelt better hardly

D. Real flowers could smelt better hardly.

Rule - 07:

Hardly, Barely, Rarely, Scarcely, Seldom – এদেরকে দিয়ে যদি কোনো sentence শুরু হয় তাহলে সেক্ষেত্রে sentence এর আগে verb চলে আসে। যদি auxiliary verb বা modal থাকে তাহলে তারা বসে। আর যদি এরা না থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে tense অনুযায়ী do, does কিংবা did বসবে।

For Example:

Rarely are you found in the room.

Scarcely did I reach there when it began rain.

Hardly could I solve this problem.

Rule - 08:

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Negative Emphasis প্রদানকারী কিছু Adverbs (not once, Not only, not untill, never, never again, only after etc.) গুলোর বেলায় একই নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য।

For Example:

Never again will they stay in the hotel.

Not until the late middle ages did glass become a major construction material.

01. Not until the Triassic Period ------.

(D Unit 2003 - 2004)

A. the first primitive mammals did develop

üB. did the first primitive mammals develop

C. did develop the first primitive mammals

D. the first primitive mammals develop.

Rule - 09:

যদিও adverb এর সাথে সাধারণত: -ly থাকে, কিন্তু কিছু words (fast, late এবং hard) আছে যাদের সাথে by থাকা সত্ত্বেও এরা নিজেরাই adverb। সুতরাং এদের বেলায় fastly, hardly কিংবা lately use করা যাবে

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না। তবে ভিন্ন অর্থে hardly কিংবা lately Adverb হিসেবে use হতে পারে।

For Example:

Helen types fast and efficiently.

He arrived late because of bad weather.

_ Choose the correct option:

Although he felt very-----, he smiled-----(B Unit 2003 - 2004)

A. angrily, friendly
B. angry, friendly

C. angrily, in a friendly
üD. angry, in a friendly way.

Preposition and Conjunction

A Preposition is a connecting word used before a noun or a pronoun or a phrase and makes relationship with other words.

To distinguish between preposition and conjunction always remember one thing, Preposition connects a word or

phrase but conjunction connects a clause.

I arrived at the office after him.

[Here after is preposition]

I arrived at the office after he did.

[Here after is conjunction]

But very few Conjunctions are used as prepositions. It is not very much frequent in English.

A conjunction connects two clauses and makes relationships with other words.

Uses of Parts of Speech:

Rule # 01:

কোন word কিংবা phrase কে join করতে হলে preposition দিয়ে join করতে হলে conjunction দিয়ে join করতে হয়।

উদাহরণস্বরূপ: as/like এর কথা ধরা থাকে: as হচ্ছে conjunction অর্থাৎ clause কে join করে আর like হচ্ছে preposition অর্থাৎ কোনো word অথবা phrase কে join করে।

For Example:

He looks like me [Like is preposition]

It was done, as you wanted [As is conjunction]

He did as I instructed.

He instructed like my father.

01. Like Tarek, Masud was caught by mistake. (C Unit 2005-2006)

üA. Like Tarek B. Like Tarek's capture

C. Just as Tarek was caught
D. Similar to Tarek

E. As did Tarek

02. Complete the sentence:

There can be no invention ---- an inventor. (D Unit 2001 - 2002)

A. except B. nor

üC. without D. before

occur because a misunderstanding

03. Complete the sentence:

The moon is not a planet ----- the planets in many respects. (C Unit 1995 - 1996)

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A. to resemble

B. which resembles

C. despite its resemblance

üD. although it resembles

_ ফুলটি রক্তের মত লাল।
(C Unit 1991 - 1992)

üA. The flower is red like blood

B. The flower is blood like red

C. The Flower is as red as blood

D. The flower is bloody

Rule # 02:

(Not only -- but also, No sooner ---than, both -- and, either -- or wKsev neither -- nor) এদের পুরোপুরি expressien টি একত্রে conjunction হিসেবে কাজ করে। সুতরাং এদের কোনো অংশকে কখনো পরিবর্তন করে use করা যাবে না।

For Example:

He is both a footballer as well as a cricketer. (Inc)

He is both a footballer and a cricketer. (Cor)

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Rule # 03:

Similar Theme এর দুটি clause কে join করতে and use করা হয় এবং opposite theme এর দুটি clause কে join করতে but use করতে হয়।

For Example:

I went there and found him.

I went there but did not find him.

Rule # 04:

In case অর্থ যদি আবার If অর্থ ও যদি। কিন্তু এদের মধ্যে কিছুটা পার্থক্য আছে। এ পার্থক্যটা ক্লাশে যেভাবে বুঝানো হবে সেভাবে বোঝার চেষ্টা করবে।

For Example:

You should take an umbrella in case it rains.

You should not go outside if it rains.

Rule # 05:

সাধারণত: যদি sentence টি affirmative হয় তাহলে as ----- as use করা হয় আর যদি sentence টি

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negative হয় তাহলে so ----- as use করা হয়।

For Example:

Stephen is as sharp as a tack.

Assembling this equipment is not so difficult as it may appear.

Some important aspects of Prepositions and Conjunctions

Grammar এর বেলায় আমরা Sentence-এর Meaning এর চাইতে Rule গুলোকেই প্রাধান্য দিয়ে থাকি। কিন্তু বিভিন্ন Preposition ব্যবহারের সময় আমরা Rule এর পাশাপাশি Meaning কেও বিবেচনা করব। এতে করে Preposition নির্বাচন করাটা অনেক সহজ হয়ে যাবে।

আমরা যখন Appropriate Preposition নিয়ে আলোচনা করব কখন তোমরা Preposition এর ব্যাপারে সামগ্রিক একটা ধারণা পাবে। কিন্তু তারপরও এই লেকচারে আমরা কয়েকটি Preposition এর ব্যবহারের ব্যাপারে তোমাদেরকে একটু ধারণা দিচ্ছি।

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Between এবং Among এর ব্যবহার:

Between এবং Among উভয়ই Preposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। দুইয়ের মধ্যে নির্বাচন করার ক্ষেত্রে Between ব্যবহৃত হয় আর দুইয়ের অধিক Noun হলে কিংবা Plural Noun হলে সেক্ষেত্রে among বসে।

For Example:

In a federal form of government, power is divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

Although both teams were from the same country, there was cut throat competition between them.

The work is distributed between the secretary and the receptionist.

Divide the money among the players.

Besides এর ব্যবহার:

Besides ও একটি Preposition হিসেবে কাজ করে অর্থাৎ Word কিংবা Phrase কে যুক্ত করে। 'পাশাপাশি' কিংবা 'ছাড়াও' অর্থে Besides এর ব্যবহার সবসময় লক্ষ্য করা যায়। মনে রাখতে হবে যে, Beside শব্দটির অর্থ হচ্ছে 'নিকটবর্তী'। সুতরাং Besides

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এর পরিবর্তে কখনোই beside ব্যবহার করা যাবে না।

For Example:

Besides studies, Students should be involved in social activities.

(অর্থাৎ পড়াশুনার পাশাপাশি শিক্ষার্থীদের সামাজিক কাজে সম্পৃক্ত হওয়া উচিত।)

(কিংবা, লেখাপড়া ছাড়াও শিক্ষার্থীদের সামাজিক কাজে সম্পৃক্ত হওয়া উচিত।)

Besides our dog, we have two cats.

We sat beside the teacher.

Such as এর ব্যবহার:

Such as ও একটি Preposition হিসেবে কাজ করে অর্থাৎ Word কিংবা Phrase কে সংযুক্ত করে। আমরা কোন দৃষ্টান্ত টানতে কিংবা বাংলা 'যেমন' অর্থ বোঝাতে Such as ব্যবহার করি।

For Example:

There are different kinds of newspapers such as dailies, weeklies and monthlies

Some birds, such as robins and cardinals, spend the winter in the North.

Instead of এর ব্যবহার:

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Instead of একটি Preposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় অর্থাৎ যথারীতি এটি একটি Word বা Phrase কে সংযুক্ত করে। বাংলা 'পরিবর্তে' অর্থ বোঝাতেই এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ্যণীয়।

For Example:

We went to Kuakata instead of abroad.

You can take physics instead of biology

Choice between 'Despite' and 'In spite of':

এ দুটোই Preposition হিসেবে কাজ করে অর্থাৎ কোন Word কিংবা Phrase কে সংযুক্ত করে। আরেকটা লক্ষ্যণীয় ব্যাপার despite এর সাথে কখনই of ব্যবহার করা যাবে না।

For Example:

Despite his denial, we know that he was guilty.

In spite of his denial, we know that he was guilty.

Despite his physical handicap, he has become a successful businessman.

In spite of his physical handicap, he has become a successful businessman.

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Jane will be admitted to the university despite her bad grades.

Choice between 'because' and 'because of':

Because একটি Conjunction হিসেবে কাজ করে অর্থাৎ আরেকটি Clause কে সংযুক্ত করে। কিন্তু because of একটি preposition হিসেবে কাজ করে অর্থাৎ একটি word বা phrase কে সংযুক্ত করে।

For Example:

He was absent because her cold was worse.

He was absent because of her cold.

INTERJECTION

An Interjection is a word, which expresses some sudden feeling or emotion.

01. Hurrah! We have won the game. (আনন্দ)

02. Alas! I am undone. (বিষাদ)

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03. What a beautiful scenery it is ! (বিস্ময়) Ah ! Oh! Ha ! (বিস্ময়)

04. Bravo! You have done well. (অনুমোদন)

05. Fie! Fie! (তিরস্কার বা ঘৃণা)

06. Hi! Hello! আহবান

07. Humph! Hess (সন্দেহ)

Tense

The tense is the change of from in a verb to express the time of an action. There are three tenses.

a. Present Tense

b. Past Tense

c. Future Tense

Each of these principal tenses is again subdivided into 4 forms:

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Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, and Perfect continuous.

Present Indefinite

সাধারণত কোন কাজ বর্তমানে হয় বুঝালে বা অভ্যাসগত সত্য বুঝালে বা চিরসত্য বুঝালে Present Indefinite Tense হয়। এই Tense-এ বাংলায় মূল ক্রিয়া এবং ইংরেজিতেও শুধু মূল verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে ইংরেজি বাক্যে subject third person, singular number হলে verb এর শেষে s বা es যোগ হয়।

Structure:

Subject + main verb (মূল verb) + ...

Subject + main verb + s/es + ...

Note:

- **Present Indefinite Tense -এ subject এর পরে be verb (am, is, are) থাকলে negative এবং interrogative করার সময় do/does ব্যবহৃত হবে না।**

- **Present Indefinite Tense -এ subject এর পরে have verb (has, have) থাকলে, do verb ব্যবহার করে negative এবং interrogative করা যায়।**

- **Present indefinite tense is used to denote following types of action-**

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- **বর্তমান সময়ের কোন কাজ, অবস্থা, ঘটনা, তথ্য প্রকাশ করতে :**

That cake smells good.

I believe that you are right.

- **To show habitual action-repetition or non-repetition of the same act (অভ্যাস বুঝাতে):**

The Browns do not was their windows every week.

- **সাধারণ সত্য বা চিরসত্য বুঝাতে :**

Parallel lines never meet.

- **ভবিষ্যতের কোন ঘটনা নিশ্চয়ই ঘটবে এরূপ ধারণা বুঝাবার জন্যে :**

When does the college reopen?

Her father sails for America next Sunday.

- **উদ্বৃতি ব্যবহারে, পরোক্ষ উক্তিতে, ব্যাখ্যা প্রদানের সময়ে:**

Plate B replaces A plate in the old model, as shown in Diagram 2.

They tell me that you are a fool, (Reporting)

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- **অতীত ঘটনা সুমুজ্জ্বল করে বর্ণনা করতে:**

Defeated in battle, the king now turns towards his capital.

Darwin presents evidence for the development of life from lower to higher forms.

The author of the textbook explains the problems clearly.

- **ভবিষ্যৎ সম্ভাবনা বুঝাতে শর্তবোধক ও সময় নির্দেশক clause-এ:**

I shall give you 50 dollars if I like your work, (condition)

I shall give her 50 dollars when I see her. (time)

- **আদেশ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধমূলক বাক্যে:**

Post the letter.

Don't run in the sun.

Stand up on the bench.

- **here, there দিয়ে কিছু সংখ্যক exclamatory বাক্যে:**

Here comes the bus!

There goes the ball!

Choose the correct option:

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Shaheen ----- tennis once or twice a week.

A. is playing usually B. is usually playing

üC. usually plays

D. plays usually

Present Continuous

বর্তমানে/এখন কোন কাজ চলছে এরূপ বুঝালে presnt continuous tense হয়। বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে তেছি, তেছ, তেছে, ছি ইত্যাদির ব্যবহার দেখে এই tense চেনা যায়। আর ইংরেজিতে এই tense-এ subject **এর** পরে subject অনুসারে am/is/are বসে আর মূল verb-এর সাথে- ing যোগ করতে হয়।

Structure:

Subject + am/is /are+ [verb+ ing] .....

The present continuous tense is used ¾

- **বর্তমান সময়ে কোন কাজ চলছে বুঝাবার জন্যে:**

It is raining/snowing/sleeting.

Shofera is dancing at this moment.

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- **to describe a future action (ভবিষ্যতের কাজ বর্ণনা করার জন্যে) :**

They are going to a concert tomorrow night.

We are repeating the experiment next month.

What are you doing tomorrow evening?

- **অভ্যাসগত কোন কাজ যা অপছন্দনীয়, অননুমোদনযোগ্য:**

They are always asking for special favours.

That little girl is always biting her finger nails.

- **উন্নয়নশীল, পরিবর্তনশীল অবস্থা বুঝাবার জন্যে:**

The population of the world is rising very fast.

That child's getting bigger everyday.

Note : Present continuous tense-এ now, right now, at present, at this moment এ ধরনের adverb ও adverb phrase ব্যবহৃত হয়।

I am having meal now.

- **কিছু Verb কখনো Present progressive tense -এ ব্যবহৃত**

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হয় না অথবা খুব কমই Present tense -এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Want, desire, refuse, see, feel, think, forgive, wish, live, hate, like, hear, smell, recognize, realize, understand, know, seem, etc.

I see a bird

Present Perfect

কোন কাজ এইমাত্র শেষ হয়েছে কিন্তু তার ফল বর্তমান আছে বুঝালে Present Perfect Tense হয়। বাংলা বাক্যে ক্রিয়ার শেষে ইয়াছি, ইয়াছ, ইয়েছে ইত্যাদির সাহায্যে এই tense চেনা যায়। ইংরেজি বাক্যে এই tense-এ subject এর পরে have/has বসে, তারপর মূল verb-এর past participle form বসে।

Structure:

Subject + have/has+ [verb in the past participle] .....

The present continuous tense is used-

- Present Perfect is used with an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past.

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John has travelled around the world. (We don't know when.)

- **A common error is to substitute the present indefinite tense for the present perfect tense. Present indefinite tense should not be used in place of present perfect. The latter is used when the action, which began in the past, still continues.**

I am in Delhi for seven years. (Incorrect)

I have been in Delhi for seven years. (Correct)

- **We use present perfect with today / this morning / this evening etc. when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking.**

I haven't seen you this morning.

Have you had a holiday this year.

- **The following adverbs can be used with present perfect.**

Just, already, since, for, yet (in questions and

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negations), So far, till now, never, often, ever (in questions only)

-

Note **:** It should never be used with adverbs of past time.

He has just come here yesterday. (Wrong)

He has just come here. (Right)

- ***Choice Between YET/ALREADY***

The adverbs ***yet*** and ***already*** are used to indicate that something has happened (or hasn't happened) at an unspecified time in the past. These adverbs are often used with the present perfect.
already - affirmative sentences

yet – negative sentences and questions

He has just - out.

üA. gone B. went

C. going D. getting

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Present Perfect Continuous

কোন কাজ পূর্বে আরম্ভ হয়ে এখনও চলছে এরুপ বুঝালে Present Perfect Continuous Tense হয়। এই tense-এ Subject এর পরে have been / has been বসে, তারপর মূল verb-এর -ing বসে।

Structure:

Subject + have/has+ been + [verb + ing] .....

It has been raining for two hours.

I've been watching television since 2 o'clock.

The present perfect continuous tense is used

- **পূর্ব থেকে আরম্ভ হয়ে এখনও চলছে:**

They have been playing since 4 p.m.

Our car has been giving us trouble recently.

She has been looking everywhere for you.

- for + duration of time

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For five hours, for thirty years, for ten minutes.

- since + beginning time

Since 1975, since five o'clock, since January.

-

Past Indefinite

অতীতকালে কোন কাজ ঘটেছিল, কোন অভ্যেস ছিল ইত্যাদি বুঝাতে Past Indefinite Tense হয়। এই Tense-এ বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে প্রায়ই 'ল' দেখা যায়। আর ইংরেজিতে subject **এর** পরে verb-এর Past Tense- এর form বসে।

Structure:

Subject + verb in past form.....

Alfred ***arrived*** last night.

I ***received*** her letter yesterday.

Note: অতীত অভ্যেস বুঝালে used to ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Used to/would + verb (মূল verb).....

She used to bathe in the river every morning.

He used to play cricket every afternoon.

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He would wait for her outside the office everyday.

Simple past tense is used

- **অতীত ঘটনা বর্ণনা করার ক্ষেত্রে:**

Regularly every summer, Janet fell in love.

She was in Pakistan ten years ago.

- **conditional বাক্যে if clause-এর পরে কোন অসত্য ঘটনা, অথবা ঘটনা যা ঘটবে না বুঝাবার ক্ষেত্রে:**

If you loved me, you would not leave now.

If he wore a blue tie with that jacket, it would look better.

- **to express a past habit / Characteristic (predictable) behavior in the past (অতীত অভ্যাসের বর্ণনার ক্ষেত্রে):**

He would wait for her outside the office (everyday)

She would often go all day without eating.

1. *Complete the following sentence:*

They certainly ----- the right person for the job.

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A. choose B. choosen

C. had choose üD. cshose

2. **The first bridge ---- built ---- probably a wooden bridge.**

A. ever being, had B. that stands, is

üC. that was, was D. had fallen, was.

3. **This book ----- first published in 1985.**

A. has been üB. was

C. is D. was being

4. **I ----- to his house yesterday but could not meet him.**

üA. went B would go

C have gone D was gone

Past Continuous

অতীতকালে কোন কাজ চলছিল বুঝাতে Past continuous tense ব্যবহৃত হয়। Past continuous tense প্রায়ই simple past tense-এর সাথে

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Complex sentence এ ব্যবহৃত হয়, আর subordinate clause টি When, while দ্বারা শুরু হয়। বাংলায় ক্রিয়ার শেষে তেছিল, তেছিলে, তেছিলাম ইত্যাদি Past progressive tense চিনতে সাহায্য করে। ইংরেজিতে subject এর পরে was/were বসে, তাপর মূর verb-এর সাথে -ing ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure:

Subject + was/were + [verb + ing].....

I was painting all day yesterday.

The Past continuous tense is used-

- **অতীতকালে কোন কাজ চলছিল, কাজে অগ্রগতি হয়েছিল কিন্তু শেষ হয়নি:**

This time last year I was living in Brazil.

I was painting all day yesterday.

- **কোন কাজ অতীতে চলছিল যখন অন্য আর একটি কাজ ঘটেছিল বুঝাবার জন্যে:**

While Tania was watching television lightning struck the house.

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The cook was not watching the pot when it he sauce boiled over.

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:

01.I quickly lost interest in Mr. Rahim's story because he was ---- himself.

A. repetitions B. repeated

üC. repeating D. repeatedly

02.

Complete the sentence with correct verb form:

Taher ----- his hand when he was cooking dinner.

A. burn üB. burnt

C. is burning D. was burning

-

Past Perfect

অতীতকালে দুটি সম্পন্ন কাজের মধ্যে যেটি আগে ঘটেছিল সেই কাজটি past perfect tense হয়। আর verb-এর পরবর্তী কাজটি simple past tense

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হয়। subject **এর** পরে had, তারপর verb-এর past participle-এর form বসে।

Structure:

1. Subject + had + [verb in the past participle] + before + simple past

2. Subject + simple past + after + subject + past perfect

The patient had died before the doctor came.

The doctor died after the patient had come.

Note: সাধারণত বাক্যের clause দুটি before বা after দ্বারা সংযুক্ত হলে past perfect tense before- এর পূর্বে এবং after- এর পরে বসে।

The past perfect tense is used ¾

- **অতীতে দুটো সম্পন্ন কাজের ভেতর যেটি পূর্বে হয়েছিল, সেই কাজটি বুঝাবার জন্যে:**

When I went home, I found that someone had stolen my fur coat.

I realised that we had met before.

- **verbs of saying and thinking-এর পরে অতীতে**

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সংঘটিত কোন কাজের বর্ণনা দেওয়া প্রসঙ্গে

I thought I had sent the cheque a week before.

She said that she had done the work last month.

- *Choice Between BEFORE/AFTER*

The past perfect tense stands before the word 'before' and after the word 'after' in the sentence containing 'before or after'.

The patient had died before the doctor came.

Or

The patient died after the doctor had come.

1. *Complete the sentence,* **"He bought a new car because his old one—down." with the suitable option.**

A. broke üB. had broken

C. has broken D. was broken

2. **My friend - before I came.**

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A. would be leaving B. had been leaving

üC. had left D. will leave

Past Perfect Continuous

অতীতকালে কোন কাজ কোন বিশেষ সময়ে আরম্ভ হয়ে কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে সম্পন্ন হয়েছিল কিন্তু উল্লেখিত সময় পর্যন্ত চলছিল বুঝাতে Past Perfect continuous tense হয়। এখানে যদি দুটি ক্রিয়ার উল্লেখ থাকে তাহলে যে কাজটি আগে থেকে চলছিল সেটি Past Perfect continuous tense হয় এবং যেটি পরে হয়েছিল সেটি simple past tense হয়। এই tense-এ subject-এর পরে had been বসে, এরপরে মূল verb-এর সাথে -ing বসবে।

Structure:

Subject + had been + [verb + ing] .....

I'd been working hard all day.

The past perfect Continuous tense is used -

- **অতীতের কোন ঘটনা কিছুকাল ধরে চলছিল বুঝাতে:**

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At that time we had been living in the caravan for about six months.

When I found Mary, I could see that she had been crying.

01. When I finally arrived at the party at 10 pm. Mita was annoyed with me because I was late and she ---- for a very long time.

A. had been waiting B. waited

C. is waiting D. has waiting

Future Indefinite

ভবিষ্যতে কোন কাজ করা হবে বুঝাতে Future Indefinite tense হয়। বাংলা ক্রিয়ার শেষে ব থাকে এবং ইংরেজিতে subject **এর** পরে shall/will ব্যবহার করা হয়। ব্রিটিশ ইংরেজিতে সাধারণত First person I/we- এর পরে shall, second person you, third person he/she, they ইত্যাদির পরে will বসে। আমেরিকান ইংরেজিতে যে কোন person-এর পরে সাধারণত will ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Structure:

Subject + shall/will + main verb.....

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I shall prepare my lesson this evening.

Next year will be different.

The Future Indefinite tense is used

- **কোন খবর দেওয়া/জিজ্ঞেস করা/ অনুমান করা/ভবিষ্যদ্বাণী করার সময়:**

All the family will be at the wedding.

Tomorrow will be warm.

- **শর্তযুক্ত ভাব প্রকাশের সময় :**

If it rains, I shan't go.

He'll have an accident if he goes on driving like that.

Future Continuous

ভবিষ্যতে কোন কাজ চলতে থাকবে বুঝালে Future Continuous Tense হয়। ইংরেজিতে subject এর পরে shall be / will be বসে, এরপরে মূর verb- এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়।

Structure:

Subject + shall be/will be + [verb + ing].....

I shall be leaving Dhaka by this time tomorrow.

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The future progressive/Continuous tense is used¾

- **কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যতে কোন বিশেষ মুহূর্তে পর্যন্ত চলতে থাকবে বুঝাতে:**

This time tomorrow I shall be lying on the beach.

I shall be reading the book then.

- **কোন কাজ নির্ধারিত আছে বা স্বাভাবিকভাবে ঘটবে এরূপ প্রত্যাশা করা যায় বুঝাতে:**

Professor Alfred will be giving another lecture on poetry.

Future Perfect

ভবিষ্যতে কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কোন কাজ সম্পন্ন হবে অথবা দুটি কাজের মধ্যে পূর্বে সম্পন্ন হবে বুঝাতে future perfect tense হয়। এই tense –এ ইংরেজি বাক্যে subject **এর** পরে shall have/will have বসে, তারপরে মূল verb-এর past participle-এর form বসবে।

Structure:

Subject + shall have/will have + past participle form of the verb.....

I shall have done the work before my father comes.

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The Future perfect tense is used-

- **ভবিষ্যতে কোন এক সময় কোন কাজ সম্পন্ন হবে বুঝাতে:**

The builders say they'll have finished the roof by Tuesday.

01. By 2010, I-------for this firm for 15 years.

A. will be worked B. will work

C. have worked üD. will have worked

-

Future Perfect Continuous

ভবিষ্যৎকালে কোন সময়ের মধ্যে কোন কাজ চলতে থাকবে বুঝালে Future perfect Continuous tense হয়। এখানে ইংরেজি বাক্যে subject এর পরে shall have been/will have been বসে, তারপর মূল verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়।

Structure:

Subject + shall have been/will have been + [verb + ing] .....

I'll have been doing the work before my father comes.

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By eight o'clock he will have been walking for three hours

Uses of Right form of Verbs

- Be Verb যুক্ত Present/Past Indefinite Tense এর নাবোধক বাক্য গঠন করতে Be Verbএর পরে not বসে। যেমন, I am not a student... She was not a wood cutter. তবে নাবাচক প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য গঠন করতে Subject এর পূর্বে Be Verb এবং পরে not বসে যেমন,Was I not a layer? Did she not sing a song? অবশ্য Subject third person singular number এবং noun হলে did not বাক্যের শুরুতে বসে। যেমন, Did not Shaheen write a letter?
- Be Verb বিহীন Present Indefinite Tense এর নাবাচক প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য গঠন করতে Subject এর পূর্বে Do বা Does এবং পরে not বসে । Do I not cut a tree. Does she not sing a song? তবে Subject third person singular number এবং noun হলে be not বাক্যের শুরুতে বসে। যেমন, Was not Shaheen a teacher?
- Be Verb বিহীন Past Indefinite Tense এর নাবোধক বাক্য গঠন

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করতে Subject এর পরে Did not বসে। যেমন, I did not cut a tree. She did not sing a song. তবে নাবাচক প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য গঠন করতে Subject এর পূর্বে Did এবং পরে not বসে । Did I not cut a tree. Did she not sing a song. তবে Subject third person singular number এবং noun হলে Do বাক্যের শুরুতে বসে। যেমন, Did not Shaheen write a letter?

- ✡ Universal Truth (চিরন্তন সত্য), Habitual Fact (অভ্যাসগত কাজ) বুঝালে Present Indefinite Tense হয়। যেমন, Th sun rises in the east. He gets up early in the morning.
- ✡ W-H Question করতে Subject ও Person এবং Tense অনুসারে To Be /To Have/Do/Modal Verb বসে। যেমন, What is your name? Where do you live in? When will you return? How could you want to do such crime?
- ✡ কোন Sentnse এ যদি সময়ের উল্লেখ না থেকে normally, occasionally, usually, everyday, regularly, daily, generally, always, often, sometime, ইত্যাদি থাকে তবে Present Indefinite Tense হয়। He walks regularly. He generally eats apple. He meets me everyday.

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- ✡ বাক্যে যদি now, at present, at this time, at this moment উল্লেখ থাকে তা হলে Present Continuous Tense হয়। যেমন, I am writing now. She is serving at present. They are crossing the river at this moment.
- ✡ To have verb থাকলে present/past/future perfect tense হবে এবং have এর পর মূল Verb এর past participle form হবে। যেমন, We have gone to market. We shall have run in the field. The patient had died before the doctor came.
- ✡ আবার কোন বাক্যে যদি just, just now, yet, now, already, ever, recently, lately, ever থাকলে Present Perfect Tense হবে। যেমন, They have come just now. We have already gone to the spot. I have not yet done the work.
- ✡ অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ যেমন, ago, long since, last day/last night/last month, yesterday, ইত্যাদি থাকলে Past Indefinite Tense হবে। যেমন, He went to school last day. We went there yesterday. Many years ago here lived a farmer. It is a long since when he came here.
- ✡ বাক্যের প্রথম অংশ Present Perfect Tense হলে পরবর্তী

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অংশ Past Indefinite Tense হবে। যেমন, A long time have passed when he met us first. Many years have passed since he died.

- ✡ Since এর পূর্বের অংশ Past Indefinite এবং পরের অংশ Past Perfect Tense হয়। যেমন, It was a long since we had met her last.
- ✡ Since এর পূর্বের অংশ Present Indefinite/ Present Perfect Tense এবং পরের অংশ Past Indefinite Tense হয়। যেমন, It is a long since we have met her last. Many years have passed since we killed the tiger.

- ✡ Before এর পূর্বের অংশ এবং After এর পরের অংশ Past Perfect Tense হবে। যেমন, The train had left before we reached the station. The patient died after the doctor had come.
- ✡ বিপরীতভাবে Before এর পরের অংশ এবং After এর পূর্বের অংশ Past Indefinite Tense হবে। যেমন, The train had left before we reached the station. The patient died after the doctor had come.কোন Simple Sentence এ প্রথমে Verb তারপর Object এরপর আবারও Verb থাকলে

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পরবর্তী Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। ঠিক একইভাবে পাশাপাশি দুটি Verb থাকলে পরের Verb এর সাথে ing অথবা to যুক্ত হবে। যেমন, I found him going to school. He wants to send a letter.

- ✡ কোন Simple Sentence এ প্রথমে Verb তারপর Object এরপর আবারও Verb থাকলে পরবর্তী Verb Past participle form হয়। যেমন, I got the work done by him. We took the charge handed over by him.
- ✡ Modal Verb এর পরে মূল Verb এর Present Form বসে। যেমন, I might go home. I could do the work. You must go home. They should obey their parents.
- ✡ Let, would better, had better, had rather, dare, would rather, must, need এর পরে মূল Verb এর Present Form বসে। তবে মূল Verb এর পরে to থাকবে না। যেমন, I dare not go there. You would rather go home. She must do it. You will not let her leave alone.
- ✡ To Be Verb দ্বারা গঠিত Tense এর negative করতে To be verb এর পর not বসবে। যেমন, He was not going to school. We are not eating rice.

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- ✡ To Be Verb দ্বারা গঠিত Tense এর Interrogative করতে Subject এর পূর্বে To be verb বসবে। যেমন, Was he going to school? Are we eating rice?
- ✡ To Be Verb দ্বারা গঠিত Tense এর Interrogative-negative করতে Subject এর পূর্বে To be verb এবং Subject এর পর not বসবে। যেমন, Was he not going to school? Are we not eating rice?
- ✡ To have Verb দ্বারা গঠিত Tense এর negative করতে to have verb এর পর not বসবে। যেমন, He has not gone to school. We have not eaten rice.
- ✡ To have Verb দ্বারা গঠিত Tense এর Interrogative করতে Subject এর পূর্বে To have verb বসবে। যেমন, has he gone to school? Have we eaten rice?
- ✡ To have Verb দ্বারা গঠিত Tense এর Interrogative-negative করতে Subject এর পূর্বে To have verb এবং Subject এর পর not বসবে। যেমন, Has he not gone to school? Had we not eaten rice?
- ✡ Each, every, one of, everyone, each of ইত্যাদির পর verb singular হয়। যেমন, everybody likes this garden. Each of the boys goes to

school. One of the boys tells a lie.

- ✡ To be verb এবং having verb এর পর বসা অপর Verb টির Past Participle Form হয়। যেমন, She wanted the work to be done by him. He left the meeting having no decision.
- ✡ As though/as if, wish থাকলে Subject এর পর were বসবে। যেমন, He hurried as though he were late to attend the meeting. He talks as if he were a commander. I wish I were a king.
- ✡ It is high time, it is time, wish, fancy ইত্যাদি থাকলে subject এর পর verb এর past tense হয়। যেমন, It is high tiem he could co this. I wish I called on him. I fancy I flew in the sky.
- ✡ Sentence এর শুরুতে would that থাকলে Subject এর পর could এবং তারপর মূল verb এর present form হয়। যেমন, Would that I could reach to the station.
- ✡ Main verb এর পরে mind, worth, without, could not help, can not help, with a view to, look forward to, get used to, would you mind এবং তারপর Preposition থাকলে পরবর্তী verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হবে। যেমন, I could not help

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laughing. He returned without taking the charge. He came with a view to reading newspaper.

✡ Passive voice গঠন করতে to be verb এর পর মূল verb এর past participle form হয়। যেমন, The work was done by him. Rice is eaten by him.

✡ Passive voice গঠন করতে to have verb এর পর been এবং তাপর মূল verb এর past participle form হয়। যেমন, The work has been done by him. Rice has been eaten by him.

✡ As though/as if এর প্রথম অংশ Present Indefinite tense হলে পরের অংশ Past Indefinite tense হয়। যেমন, He talks as if he knew nothing. They work as though they could do the work all daylong.

✡ Narration এর নিয়ম অনুসারে reporting verb যদি past tense এর হয় তাহলে that যুক্ত subordinate clause ও past tense হবে। যেমন, He said that he would go home. They said that they went to Dhaka yesterday.

✡ If এর পরের clause যদি Present Indefinite Tense হয় তাহলে পরবর্তী clause Future Indefinite tense হবে। যেমন, If he comes, I shall go to his

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house. If I get the money, I shall give him thank.

✡ 40. Past Condition এর ক্ষেত্রে If এর পরের clause যদি Past Indefinite Tense হয় তাহলে পরবর্তী clause-এ subject এর পর would/could/might হবে তারপর মূল verb বসবে। যেমন, If he came, I would go to school. If I got the money, I could buy a computer. I would help him if he wanted. If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky. তবে would/could/might এর পর যদি have থাকে তাহলে would/could/might পরের verb টির past participle form হবে। যেমন, If I were a king, I could have helped the poor. If I were a bird, I would have flown in the sky.

✡ কোন বাক্য There দ্বারা শুরু হলে তাতে যদিSubject singular হয় তাহলে verb এর singular হবে। Subject Plural হলে verb plural হবে। যেমন, There was a king. There are some books on the table.

✡ □ Sentence এর শুরুতে যদি scarcely/hardly থাকে তাহলে পরবর্তী clause when দ্বারা যুক্ত হবে। Scarcely/hardly এর had এবং তারপর Subject বসবে। Subject এর পর Verb এর Past participle form হবে। when এর পরের clause Past

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Indefinite Tense এর হবে। যেমন, Scarcely had he gone to school than his teacher entered the class room. Hardly had he reached the station than the train left.

- ✡ Sentence এর শুরুতে যদি No sooner থাকে তাহলে পরবর্তী clause than দ্বারা যুক্ত হবে। No sooner এর পর had এবং তারপর Subject বসবে। Subject এর পর Verb এর Past participle form হবে। than এর পরের clause Past Indefinite Tense এর হবে। যেমন, No sooner had the teacher entered the class room than the students stood up.
- ✡ While এর পর verb থাকলে উক্ত verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। তবে While এর পরে subjectথাকলে উক্ত subjectএর পর past continuous tense হবে। যেমন, While walking on the road, he found an elephant. While he was walking alone on the desert, he heard a strange noise.
- ✡ Lestএর পরে যে subject থাকে তারপর should/might বসে এবং তারপর এর verbএর present form বসে। যেমন, He hurried lest he miss the bus. They ran fast lest it rained.
- ✡ দৈর্ঘ্য, পরিমাণ বা স্থান plural বুঝালেও Verb singular হবে।

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যেমন, Fifty miles is a long distance. Five hours is sufficient to finish this work.

- ✡ কোন কাজ অতীতে শুরু হয়ে এখনো চলছে এমন বুঝালে present perfect continuous tense হয়। যেমন, I have been reading in this school for three years. He has been serving in this office for ten years.
- ✡ □ Subjct হিসেবে প্রথমে 2nd person তাপর 3rd person এরপর 1st person বসে। তবে শেষ Subjct এর person ও number অনুসারে verb বসবে। যেমন, You, he and I shall go to market.
- ✡ তবে দোষ বুঝালে প্রথমে 1st person তারপর 2nd person এরপর 3rd person বসবে। যেমন, I, you and he are to blame.
- ✡ যখন have, has, had, get, got verb গুলি causative verb রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন মূল verb এর past participle form হয়। যেমন, I got the work done by him. She had the routine written by the teacher.
- ✡ And দ্বারা দুটি subjectযদি একই ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে তাহলে verb singular হয়। যেমন, The secretary and headmaster of the school was present in the meeting.

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- ✡ And দ্বারা দুটি subject যদি ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে তাহলে verb plural হয়। যেমন, The president and the Headmaster of the school were present in the meeting.
- ✡ Infinitive verb এর পূর্বে go verb থাকলে উক্ত verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হবে। যেমন, I am going to meet a doctor. He is going to join the army.
- ✡ All এর পর verb এর plural হবে। তবে proverb বুঝালে verb singular হবে। যেমন, All that glitter is not gold. All wells that end wells.
- ✡ And দ্বারা একাধিক subjectযুক্ত হয়ে singular subjectরূপে অর্থ প্রকাশ পেলে verb singular হবে। যেমন, Slow and steady wins the race. Bread and butter is my favourite food.
- ✡ Adjective এর আগে the বসে এক জাতীয় সবাইকে বুঝালে verb plural হয়। যেমন, The rich are not always happy. The poor are not dishonest.
- ✡ একাধিক singular subject and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে verb plural হয়। যেমন, Raja and Ratan have done this work. Gold and silver have I none.
- ✡ Public, people, peasantry, cattle, aristocracy, mankind, poultry, gentry ইত্যাদি noun দেখতে singular হলেও এদের

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পরে plural verb বসে। যেমন, Our people are poor. Cattle are grazing in the field. Mankind are the best creation of God.

✡ অবশ্য mathematics, politics, news, wages, gallows দেখতে plural হলেও এদের পর singular verb বসে। যেমন, Ill news runs quickly. Politics is my interesting subjects. Mathematics seems to be very hard to me.

✡ বাক্যে keep, help, remain প্রভৃতি verb এর পরে অবস্থিত verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হবে। যেমন, He remained talking. We kept laughing.

✡ আবার keep, remain প্রভৃতি verb এর পরে অবস্থিত verb এর past participle form হবে। যেমন, He remained unchanged. We kept the work undone.

✡ So that এর পরে subject বসে। উক্ত subject এর পরে auxiliary verb can/could বসে। যেমন, He worked hard so that he could succeed in the examination. They joined the army so that they could serve the country.

✡ As if এর পর verb এর past tense হয়। যেমন, He works as if he could do all. He talks as if he were a scholar.

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Conditional Sentences

Conditional Sentences

If I have time, I will go. I would help you, if I were a king এখানে লক্ষণীয় প্রতিটি বাক্যেই একটি করে শর্ত বা condition প্রকাশ পাচ্ছে। আর এমনি ভাবে কোন বাক্যকে কোন শর্ত বা condition প্রকাশ পেলে তাকে conditional Sentence বলে।

N.B. Conditional Sentence এ ২ টি অংশ থাকে 'If'দিয়ে যুক্ত অংশ কে .If clause বলে এবং অপর অংশ কে Main clause বলে। If clause টি বাক্যের শুরুতেও হতে পারে আবার শেষেও হতে পারে। উপরের Example লক্ষ্য কর।

Classifications

Conditional sentence ২ প্রকার:-

1. The real conditional (Factual and Habitual)
2. The unreal conditional(Contrary to fact or hypothetical)

The real conditional (Possibly true)

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এই রূপ Conditional Sentence. এ If clause এ যে কাজটির কথা উল্লেখ থাকে তা ঘটা পুরপুরি সম্ভব।

এবং এ ধরনের Conditional Sentence এ Future time habitual fact এবং Command সূচক কাজের উল্লেখ থাকে।

Structure (Future time)

If+ Simple Present tense + Subject + Shall/Will/Can/May/Must + Verb in simple form

- If I have money, will buy a new car.
- If it stops raining, you can go outside.
- You must get A+, if you study hard.
- You may be happy, if you have much money.

Structure (Habitual fact)

If+ Subject+ Simple present tense+ Simple present

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- John usually walks to school if he has enough time.
- If man drinks poison, he dies.
- Demand decreases, if prices are high.

Structure (Command)

If + subject+ simple present tense + command form

*If you go to the post office, mail this letter for me.

*Call me if you hear from Jane.

Unreal Conditions (Not True)

এ ধরনের Conditional sentence, past, present অথবা Future -এর এমন কোন কাজ কে বুঝায় যা ঘটার কথা ছিল কিন্তু ঘটেনি এবং সম্ভবও নয়।

Structure (present or future time)

If +Simple past tense+ subject+ would/could/might+ verb in simple form

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*If I had time, I would go to the beach with you this weekend.

*He might tell you about it, if he were here.

*If he didn't speak so quickly, you could understand him.

Structure (past time)

If + past perfect + could have/would have/might have + verb in past participle

*If I had worked hard in my youth, I would not have suffered.

*We could have written you a letter, if we had known that you were here.

*She might have sold the house if she had found the right buyer.

Note: Past unreal conditional sentence কে if ছাড়াও প্রকাশ করা যায়। সেক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary 'had' কে subject এর পূর্বে লিখতে হয় ।

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*Structure: Had + subject + verb in past participle.

- Had we known, that you were there, we could have written you a letter.

- Had she found the right buyer, she might have sold the house.

Other conditional expression

Unless + affirmative verb, is similar to If+ negative verb. Example:

- Unless I hurry, I'll miss my bus.

  (If I don't hurry, I'll miss my buss.)

In case and if এর ব্যবহার

In case অর্থ পাছে যদি অর্থাৎ in case দ্বারা কোন বাক্যকে শর্তহীনতা বুঝায়।

*I'll give you the book, in case you need it. অর্থাৎ আমি তোমাকে বইটি দেব তুমি চাও বা না চাও।

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*If অর্থ যদি, ইহা বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে কোন শর্ত প্রকাশ করে।

*I'll give you the book, if you need it.

Meaning and use of 'As'

*Asএর Relative pronoun হিসাবে ব্যবহারঃ

Such + Noun + as:

Inc: He needs such a boy who will be honest.

Cor: I'll buy the same shirt as you bought.

So + adjective+ as:

Inc: She is not so beautiful like her sister.

Cor: She is not so beautiful as her sister.

- 'As' যখনAlthough এর অর্থ দেয় তখন নিম্নোক্ত structure অনুসরণ করতে হয়ঃ

Adjective + as + subject:

Inc: As he is wise, he will not understand it.

Cor: wise as he is, he will not understand it.

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Agreement

AFFIRMATIVE AGREEMENT

একজন ব্যক্তি কোন একটি কাজ করল এবং অনুরূপ কাজটি আবার অন্য একজন করল।এক্ষেত্রে অণুরূপ কাজটি প্রকাশ করার জন্য এবং Repetition বা পুনরাবৃত্তি দূর করার জন্য sentence এর দ্বিতীয় অংশে so অথবা too ব্যবহার করা হয়। আর ইহা ব্যবহারের জন্য যে order টি maintain করা হয় তাকে Affirmative agreement বলে।

- এ agreement এর ক্ষেত্রে First clauseএ যে Tense বা verb এর ব্যবহার করা হবে second clause এও সেই Tense বা verb

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এর Form ব্যবহার করা হবে।

Affirmative statement+and+

 subject+beverb/auxiliary+too.

 I am happy, and you are too.

 I am happy, and so are you.

 They will work in the lab tomorrow and you will too.

 They will work in the lab tomorrow and so will you.

 Jane goes to the school, and my sister does too.

 Jane goes to the school, and so does my sister.

Negative Agreement

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NEGATIVE AGREEMENT

Affirmative agreement এর মতই Negative sentence এর "অনুরূপ" কাজ প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে second clause এর শেষে Either এবং neither ব্যাবহার করা হয়-

Negative statement + and +

- Subject+ negative auxiliary or be verb+ either.
- Neither +positive auxiliary or be verb+ subject.

- I don't see Monju this morning, and Lion didn't either.
- I don't see Monju this morning, and neither did Lion.
- Musa hasn't seen the new movie yet, I haven't either.
- Musa hasn't seen the new movie yet, and neither have I.

EXERSISES

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1. My friend does not like terrorism and ---

a) Neither I do,

b) Neither do I,(ans)

c) I do either,

d) I do.

2. Which one of the following is correct?

a) She took pictures, and I did so.

b) She took pictures, and so I did.

c) She took pictures, and I so did.

d) She took pictures, and so did I.(ans)

3. Which one of the following correct?

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a) Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and so do their children.

b) Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and so do their children.

c) Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and also the children.

d) Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and so did their children.(ans)

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Use of Articles

Indefinite articles: a/an

Countable singular nouns:

1. "A" is used before consonant sounds and "An" is used before vowel sounds. Both of them are used before countable singular nouns.

Example:

I need a pen to sign here.

She imported a new car.

An animal drove him out of the Sundarbans.

Remember: "O" and "U" sometimes produce consonant sounds and take "A" instead of "An". Example- A one way ticket, a one sided argument, a university, a unique design, a united force, a European coin, a U-tern etc.

Similarly, "H" sometimes remains mute and take "An" instead of "A". Example -

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An hour, an honorable person, a/an hotel etc.

Also remember:

An MA, an MP, an "h", an "f", an "l", an "n", an "r", an x-ray, etc.

2. When countable singular noun is preceded by a possessive pronoun (my/our/your/his/her/ their/its) or a possessive noun (Rafiq's/Sima's) no article is used.

He lived in my house.

Shihab bought Rafiq's car.

Similarly, if a countable singular noun is preceded by singular demonstratives (this/that) no article is used.

You need this pen to draw this picture.

Her teacher asked her to buy that book.

3. No article is used before a countable plural noun.

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She is imported new cars. Never: she imported anew cars.

First mention and afterwards:

4. When a countable singular noun is first mentioned, a/an is used before it. But "the" is used before it whenever it is mentioned in the following sentences in the same piece of writing:

He has a cat and a dog.

The cat's name is Mini and the dogs name is Bhola.

5. When a countable plural noun is first mentioned, no article is used before it. But "the" is used before it whenever it is mentioned in the following sentences in the same piece of writing:

Children play games. But the games often create quarrels among them.

A/An in certain expressions:

6. A/an in phrases: a little, a few, many a, half

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a dozen, fraction of a second/minute, a pair of glasses/shoes, quarter of an hour, what a, etc.

- But the is used before 'little' when the whole of the little amount is meant:

The little money he has is not enough for his treatment.

- Similarly, "the" is used before 'few' when of the small number is meant:

The few books I have are all written in English.

- 'The' is also used before other expressions of this group when they are made definite by post modifiers:

The pair of shoes he has bought is made in Italy.

Uncountable nouns:

7. Normally articles are not used before uncountable nouns. Here is a small list of the frequently used uncountable nouns:

Accommodation, behavior, baggage, luggage, paper,

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permission, fun, advice, knowledge, grass, equipment, work, travel, poetry, information, news, furniture, bread, traffic, scenery, luck, money, water, wool, energy, chess, coffee, tea, health etc.

But “the” is used before some of them when they are made definite by post modifiers. Example-

The information you gave was wrong.

He talks about the fun that we had last year.

Definite Article:The

8. “The” is used before the name of a thing which is a unique (only one) in nature. Such a thing is already known to all.

 “The” is used before the name of planets and other similar natural unique. Example- the sun, the moon, the mars, the sky, the cosmos, the Equator etc.

 “The” is used before the weather because it is also a natural unique and known to all. Example- It is better to start conversation with

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reference to the weather.

9. “The” is used before the names of seas, oceans, gulfs and poles. Example- the Mediterranean sea, the read sea, the black sea, the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Persian Gulf, the South Pole, the North Pole, etc.

10. “The” is used before the names of deserts. Example- the Sahara, the Gobi etc.

11. “The” is used before the names of rivers. Example- the Padma, the Jamuna, the Ganges, the Nile, the Rine etc.

12. “The” is used before the name of ranges of mountains. Example- the Himalayas, the Alps etc.

13. “The” is used before the names of groups of islands. Example- the West Indies, the Andamans etc.

14. “The” is used before the names of Hotels, Restaurants and Newspapers. Example- The Pan

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Pacific Sonargaon Hotel, the Halvatia Restaurant, the Labamba Restaurant, the Daily Prothom Alo etc.

Musical Instruments:

15. "The" is used before the name of musical instruments. Example- the piano, the violin, the aktara, the flute, etc.

But "the" is often dropped before jazz, pop, saxophone, trumpet, etc. Example-

He is an artist of jazz. Tapon was on trumpet in yesterday's concert.

TV& RADIO:

16. "The" is used before television when it refers to the set (machine). Example-

The old television has been sold. There is a layer of dust on the TV.

But when the programs of TV are referred 'the' is not used. Example- TV is a good source of entertainment. I

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don't watch TV regularly.

17. "The" is used before (the) radio (medium). Example- I don't find time to listen to the radio. (The radio programs)

But "the" is dropped before radio when it is refers to art form or profession. Example- She sings in radio.

"A" is used when radio refers to the apparatus. Example- He always carries a radio.

18. "The" is used before cinemas (halls), theatres (halls), ships. Example-

Cinemas: the Madhumita, the Balaka, the Odeon, etc.

Theatres: the Mahila Samity, the National theatrers, the Globel theatres, etc.

Ships: the Titanic, the Sonar Bangla, etc.

But "the" is dropped before 'cinema' or 'theatre' when it refers to art form or profession. Example-

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There are many differences between cinema and theatre.

Working in cinema is easier than working in theatre.

Names of countries and areas:

19. "The" is used before the name of country or an area which has an adjective or adjectives and a noun in it: (adj+n). Example-

The Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, the United Kingdom/the UK, the United states of America/the USA, the United Arab Emirate/the UAE, etc.

But 'the' is dropped when the short form or alternative names of those countries are used. Example- Bangladesh, Britain, America or United States etc.

'The' is also dropped if the name of a country or area is preceded by any of these adjectives: North, South, East, West, Upper, Lower, Great and New. Example - North America, South America, Great Britain, New Zealand etc.

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But remember: The South Pole, the North Pole.

- "The" is not used before the name of continents. Example- Asia, Europe, Africa, etc.

- However 'the' is used before the name of the following countries though they have only the nouns as names:

The Netherlands, the Philippines, the Maldives, the Lebanon, the Congo, the Argentine.

20. 'The' is used before the nouns in apposition. Example- Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, is a cosmopolitan city. Dr. Ahmed, the Principal, is a great man.

21. But if a proper noun is in apposition 'the' is not used before it. Example- the Principal, Dr. Ahmed, is a gentleman.

22. "The" is used before adverbs and adjectives. Example-

a) The then Prime Minister misled the nation.

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b) The above examples are taken from Shakespeare.

c) The down train is late.

23. "The" is used before ordinals in title. Example- Queen Elizabeth the second is still alive.

24. "The" is used to emphasize. Example- He is the big shot in the twon.

25. "The" is used to express enthusiastic approval (usually with "that"). Example- That's the word, that's the tune.

26. 'The' is used before adjectives when they function as nouns to mean the whole class or group. Example - The poor, the blind, the rich, the old etc.

27. 'The' is used before countable singular nouns to mean the whole species. Example - the cow, the whale etc.

But remember 'the' is not used before 'man' & 'woman'. Example - Man is mortal.

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However, “the” is used before man and woman when they are made definite by post modifiers. Example- Rakib is the man who did it. We know the woman who played well.

28. “The” is used before the plural name of a family. Example- The sheridans. The Mondals. The Sarkers.

29. “The” is used before comparatives. Example- the more the merrier, the sooner the better.

30. “The” is used before superlatives. Example- He is the best boy in the class.

But “the” is not used before “most” when it is used to mean majority or almost all of something or some people not as superlative. Example- Here, most newspapers

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use erroneous English. Most of the people of our country are poor.

Nature, society, space:

31. No article is used before nature, society, space(vacuum):

Nature is always not kind.
Man live in society.
Everybody dreams of flying in space.

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